

机器人中的数值优化

第一章作业分享

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纲要



- ▶ 问题描述
- ▶ 问题分析
- > 代码实现

问题描述



用线搜索方法求解n维 Rosenbrock 函数的最小值点:

$$f(x) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{N/2} \left[100(x_{2i-1} - x_{2i})^2 + (x_{2i} - 1)^2 \right]$$

$$= \left[100(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (x_2 - 1)^2 \right] + \cdots$$

$$+ \left[100(x_{N-1} - x_N)^2 + (x_N - 1)^2 \right]$$

问题分析



线搜索方法

ightharpoonup线搜索方法即给定当前迭代点 x^k ,以函数在当前梯度的负方向作为下降方向 $d^k = -\nabla f(x^k)$,按照一定的步长 α^k 确定下一个迭代点:

$$x^{k+1} = x^k + \alpha^k d^k$$

 \triangleright 线搜索的步长 α^k 通过 Armijo 条件获得

问题分析



Armijo 条件

▶为了使函数充分下降,同时避免再费时费力的求解优化问题来获得最优的迭代步长,我们使用 Armijo 条件用较小的计算量获得一个次优的迭代步长:

$$f(x^k) - f(x^k - \alpha^k d^k) \ge -c \cdot \alpha_k \nabla f(x^k)^T d^k, \ c \in (0,1)$$

》先定义一个初始步长 $\alpha^k = 1$,若初始步长不满足条件,则步长减半,如此往复,直至步长满足 Armijo 条件



Rosenbrock 函数的计算(二维)

ightharpoonupRosenbrock 函数值的计算:用数组存储 (x_1, x_2) ,再套公式计算

```
def Rosenbrock(x):
    return 100*(x[0]**2.0 - x[1])**2.0 + (x[0] -
1)**2
```

▶Rosenbrock 梯度的计算: 手动推导梯度表达式,再代入数值计算

```
def RosenbrockGradient(x):
    gradX1 = 400 * x[0] * (x[0]**2 - x[1]) + 2*(x[0]
- 1)
    gradX2 = -200 * (x[0]**2 - x[1])
    grad = np.array([gradX1, gradX2])
    return grad
```



Rosenbrock 函数的计算(二维)

▶Armijo 条件:

算法 6.1 线搜索回退法

- 1. 选择初始步长 $\hat{\alpha}$, 参数 γ , $c \in (0,1)$. 初始化 $\alpha \leftarrow \hat{\alpha}$.
- 2. while $f(x^k + \alpha d^k) > f(x^k) + c\alpha \nabla f(x^k)^T d^k$ do
- 3. $\Rightarrow \alpha \leftarrow \gamma \alpha$.
- 4. end while
- 5. 输出 $\alpha_k = \alpha$.

```
def Armijo(x, grad):
    c = 0.1
    tau = 1
   x1 = x[0] - tau * grad[0]
    x2 = x[1] - tau * grad[1]
    nextX = np.array([x1, x2])
    while Rosenbrock(nextX) > Rosenbrock(x)
+ (c * tau) * np.dot(grad, grad):
        tau *= 0.5
        x1 = x[0] - tau * grad[0]
        x2 = x[1] - tau * grad[1]
        nextX = np.array([x1, x2])
    alpha = tau
    return alpha
```



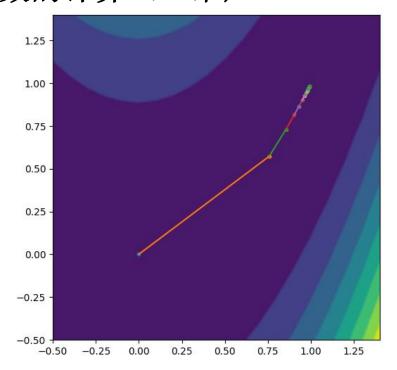
Rosenbrock 函数的计算(二维)

▶线搜索方法:

```
def LineSearch(x0):
    iter = 1
    maxIter = 5000
   x = x0
    error = 10
    tolerance = 0.01
    while (iter < maxIter) and (error >
tolerance):
        grad = RosenbrockGradient(x)
        error = np.linalg.norm(grad)
        alpha = Armijo(x, grad)
        X0 = x[0] - alpha * grad[0]
        X1 = x[1] - alpha * grad[1]
        x = np.array([X0, X1])
        iter += 1
    return x
```



Rosenbrock 函数的计算(二维)





Rosenbrock 函数的计算(n维)

▶Rosenbrock 梯度的计算:找到表达式的规律再代数计算

```
def RosenbrockGradient(self, x):
    x_middle = x[1:-1]
    x_head = x[:-2]
    x_tail = x[2:]

    gradient = np.zeros_like(x)
        gradient[0] = -400*x[0]*(x[1]-x[0]**2) - 2*(1-x[0])
        gradient[1:-1] = 200*(x_middle - x_head**2) - 400*(x_tail - x_middle**2)*x_middle - 2*(1-x_middle)
        gradient[-1] = 200*(x[-1]-x[-2]**2)

    return gradient
```



Rosenbrock 函数的计算(n维)

▶Armijo 条件:用 for 循环更新函数值

```
def Armijo(self, x, grad):
        c = 0.02
        tau = 1.0
        alpha = tau
        x next = np.zeros like(x)
        for i in range(self.dimension):
            x \text{ next[i]} = x[i] - tau * grad[i]
        while self.Rosenbrock(x_next) > self.Rosenbrock(x) + (c * tau) *
np.dot(grad.T, grad):
            tau = tau * 0.4
            for i in range(self.dimension):
                 x \text{ next[i]} = x[i] - tau * grad[i]
             alpha = tau
        return alpha
```



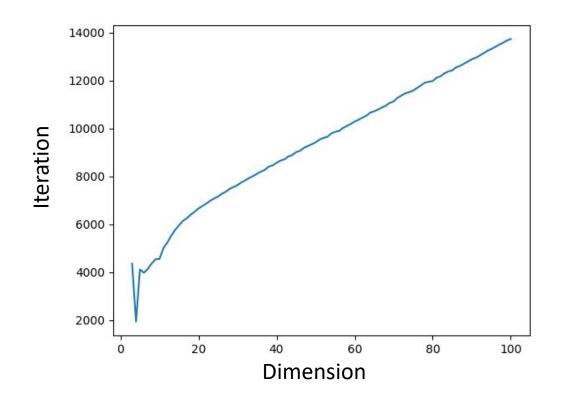
Initial Conditions:

- Tolerance = 0.001
- Armijo:

$$c = 0.02$$

$$\alpha_0 = 1$$

维度	迭代次数	精度
2	4862	0.000998
3	4357	0.000982
4	1939	0.000995
		•••
100	13733	0.0099



在线问答







感谢各位聆听 Thanks for Listening

